

“(A) the nutrient goals of the Chesapeake Bay Agreement for the quantity of nitrogen and phosphorus entering the main stem Chesapeake Bay;

“(B) the water quality requirements necessary to restore living resources in both the tributaries and the main stem of the Chesapeake Bay;

“(C) the Chesapeake Bay basinwide toxics reduction and prevention strategy goal of reducing or eliminating the input of chemical contaminants from all controllable sources to levels that result in no toxic or bioaccumulative impact on the living resources that inhabit the Bay or on human health; and

“(D) habitat restoration, protection, and enhancement goals established by Chesapeake Bay Agreement signatories for wetlands, forest riparian zones, and other types of habitat associated with the Chesapeake Bay and the tributaries of the Chesapeake Bay.

“(2) SMALL WATERSHED GRANTS PROGRAM.—The Administrator, in consultation with other members of the Chesapeake Executive Council, may offer the technical assistance and assistance grants authorized under subsection (d) to local governments and nonprofit private organizations and individuals in the Chesapeake Bay watershed to implement—

“(A) cooperative tributary basin strategies that address the Chesapeake Bay’s water quality and living resource needs; or

“(B) locally based protection and restoration programs or projects within a watershed that complement the tributary basin strategies.

“(h) STUDY OF CHESAPEAKE BAY PROGRAM.—Not later than December 31, 2000, and every 3 years thereafter, the Administrator, in cooperation with other members of the Chesapeake Executive Council, shall complete a study and submit a comprehensive report to Congress on the results of the study. The study and report shall, at a minimum—

“(1) assess the commitments and goals of the management strategies established under the Chesapeake Bay Agreement and the extent to which the commitments and goals are being met;

“(2) assess the priority needs required by the management strategies and the extent to which the priority needs are being met;

“(3) assess the effects of air pollution deposition on water quality of the Chesapeake Bay;

“(4) assess the state of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries and related actions of the Chesapeake Bay Program;

“(5) make recommendations for the improved management of the Chesapeake Bay Program; and

“(6) provide the report in a format transferable to and usable by other watershed restoration programs.

“(i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$30,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2003.”.

SEC. 503. CHESAPEAKE BAY GATEWAYS AND WATERTRAILS.

(a) CHESAPEAKE BAY GATEWAYS AND WATERTRAILS NETWORK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”), in cooperation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (referred to in this section as the “Administrator”), shall provide technical and financial assistance, in cooperation with other Federal agencies, State and local governments, nonprofit organizations, and the private sector—

(A) to identify, conserve, restore, and interpret natural, recreational, historical, and cultural resources within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed;

(B) to identify and utilize the collective resources as Chesapeake Bay Gateways sites for enhancing public education of and access to the Chesapeake Bay;

(C) to link the Chesapeake Bay Gateways sites with trails, tour roads, scenic byways, and other connections as determined by the Secretary;

(D) to develop and establish Chesapeake Bay Watertrails comprising water routes and connections to Chesapeake Bay Gateways sites and other land resources within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed; and

(E) to create a network of Chesapeake Bay Gateways sites and Chesapeake Bay Watertrails.

(2) COMPONENTS.—Components of the Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Watertrails Network may include—

(A) State or Federal parks or refuges;

(B) historic seaports;

(C) archaeological, cultural, historical, or recreational sites; or

(D) other public access and interpretive sites as selected by the Secretary.

(b) CHESAPEAKE BAY GATEWAYS GRANTS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the Administrator, shall establish a Chesapeake Bay Gateways Grants Assistance Program to aid State and local governments, local communities, nonprofit organizations, and the private sector in conserving, restoring, and interpreting important historic, cultural, recreational, and natural resources within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed.

(2) CRITERIA.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the Administrator, shall develop appropriate eligibility, prioritization, and review criteria for grants under this section.

(3) MATCHING FUNDS AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—A grant under this section—

(A) shall not exceed 50 percent of eligible project costs;

(B) shall be made on the condition that non-Federal sources, including in-kind contributions of services or materials, provide the remainder of eligible project costs; and

(C) shall be made on the condition that not more than 10 percent of all eligible project costs be used for administrative expenses.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$3,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2003.

SEC. 504. PFIESTERIA AND OTHER AQUATIC TOXINS RESEARCH AND GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary of Commerce (acting through the Director of the National Marine Fisheries Service of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration), the Secretary of Health and Human Services (acting through the Director of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences and the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), and the Secretary of Agriculture shall—

(1) establish a research program for the eradication or control of *Pfiesteria piscicida* and other aquatic toxins; and

(2) make grants to colleges, universities, and other entities in affected States for the eradication or control of *Pfiesteria piscicida* and other aquatic toxins.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1999 and 2000.

Mr. DEWINE. I finally ask consent that H.R. 2863 be placed back on the calendar.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DEWINE). Under the previous order, there will now be a period of morning business until 12 noon.

Mr. KENNEDY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts is recognized.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, as I understand it, under the previous order I have 20 minutes. Is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. KENNEDY. Will the Chair be kind enough to let me know when I have 2 minutes remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will be notified.

Mr. KENNEDY. I thank the Chair.

TRIBUTE TO PATRICK MURPHY, FOUNDER OF THE “FOR THE LOVE OF LIFE” FOUNDATION

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a wonderful friend who has left us all too soon, Patrick Murphy of Provincetown, Massachusetts, who died last Friday from complication of AIDS.

The poet Yeats wrote about another young man who died too young, in lines that apply to Patrick Murphy, too—he was “all life’s epitome. What made us dream that he could comb grey hair?”

Patrick was a very special friend, and we grieve all the more today because his life was so tragically cut short. But he lived that life with great energy, passion and commitment. And these priceless qualities won him countless friends and enormous success throughout his lifetime. But even more important, they won him the enduring respect and genuine affection of the people whose lives he touched and helped. Patrick succeeded where others failed because he would never allow himself to be distracted by the mean-spirited. He had a determination that could overcome any obstacle or criticism. He was seldom burdened by a sense of reality, which made him all the more endearing and all the more successful.

In the Patrick Murphy handbook on life, “No you can’t” became “Yes you can.” You can fight the bureaucracy. You can make a difference. You can live with AIDS—and never let anyone tell you you can’t.

All of us who knew Patrick knew that he never gave up and never gave in. He was the “ever-ready bunny” in the television commercial—the one who just keeps going and going—ever-ready to fight for all the causes we share.

I remember my own campaign in Massachusetts in 1994. Patrick had just left the hospital. But that didn’t stop him for a second. Before we knew it, he had list after list of events and phone-banks and campaign stops he was planning—working skillfully and tirelessly until every last vote was counted and victory was won.

He did the same for Senator JOHN KERRY in his reelection campaign in 1996—and for President Clinton and Vice President GORE in their campaign that year too.

And he did it all over again for the impressive “For the Love of Life” Foundation that he founded in 1992 and that will be his lasting memorial.